

THE U. V. M. SUMMER SCHOOL

Courses and Faculty Announced for Fifth Session.

Six Weeks' Course, Designed Especially for Teachers, Offered, from July 6 to August 14—Several Special Lectures.

The courses and faculty of the fifth session of the University of Vermont Summer school are announced in a recent number of the Vermont Bulletin, which may be secured from the registrar of the university. A six weeks' course is offered, from July 6 to August 14. The school is designed especially for teachers. The courses will also prove popular for the students at the summer military camp and other students who wish credit toward a college degree. The special lectures are a prominent feature of the school, and will probably attract many.

Departments of music, art and expression are prominent parts of the curriculum. Several entertainments have already been arranged, including plays, singers, and a reader. Professor J. P. Macomber, director of the summer school and professor of education, Professors W. J. Jacobs of Brown, Edwin A. Kirkpatrick of State normal school, Fitchburg, Mass., and William S. Monroe of State normal school, Montclair, N. J., will also give courses in the department of education.

Courses in Latin and German will be offered by Professors Gile and Appelmann of the local faculty. French will be in charge of Professor Charles M. Underwood of Simmons College, English courses will be given by Professor Robert T. Kerlin of Virginia Military Institute and Professor Wellington E. Allen of the local faculty. Professor Samuel P. Emerson will give courses in history and sociology. Professor George G. Grant will give the economics courses.

Professor Evan Thomas is in charge of mathematics. Professor George P. Burns and Arne K. Peterson will instruct in botany. Professor Henry P. Perkins will offer courses in zoology.

Physics and chemistry will be taught, respectively, by Prof. William H. Froedman and Prof. Henry E. Williams of the university.

Prof. Floyd B. Jenks will teach agricultural education. A course in elementary agriculture will also be offered. Miss Mary G. Briggs of the Atlanta art school will teach public school drawing. A course in the Palmer method of penmanship will be given.

Scott C. Carver of Boston will have charge of the art department. Mrs. Mabel E. Stone will instruct in physical education.

The department of music will offer three courses. Violin study will be in charge of Messrs. Alfred Larson and Rudolph Larsen. Charles Le Tracy of New York and Mrs. John W. Nichols will teach piano. John W. Nichols will instruct in vocal music.

The department of speaking and expression will be in charge of Dr. Samuel S. Curry of Boston, president of the Curry School of Expression. Miss Anna Allen of Smith College and Victor H. Hume of Dunbar University will also give courses in this department.

The special lectures cover a wide range of subjects. There will be lectures on the American constitution, educational problems, stories and story telling, archaeology, art, American ballads, and several other subjects.

The special lecturers will be: Herbert S. Hadley, ex-governor of Missouri; J. Frank Hanley, ex-governor of Indiana; Ernest K. Coulter, founder of Big Brother movement, author of Children in the Shadow; Philander P. Clayton, Litt. D., United States commissioner of education; Guy Porter Boston, Litt. D., president of the University of Vermont; Albert E. Winslow, Litt. D., editor of the Journal of Education; Richard Thomas Wyche, editor of Storytellers' Magazine, author of Some Great Stories and How to Tell Them; Edgar J. Banks, Ph. D., specialist, author of the Bible and the Spade; John A. Lomax, Ph. D., president of the American Folk Lore society, author of Cowboy Songs and other Frontier ballads; and Samuel S. Curry, Litt. D., Ph. D., president of the Curry School of Expression.

"For the land's sake—use Bowker's Fertilizers. They enrich the earth and those who till it." (Adv.)

ISHAM DISCHARGED.

State Was Stry on Evidence—Alleged Forgery Case Taken Up.

In the deer-killing case of State against Irving Isham Friday morning the court directed a verdict for the respondent, Isham, on the ground that the evidence was not sufficient to convict him.

The case of State against Louise Townsend, now before the court, followed immediately. This case concerned the illegal forging of a name to a check for \$143. The testimony of the State's witnesses tended to prove that in February, 1913, Blanche Bull, a young woman from Stowe, was in the Mary Fletcher hospital, and received from an uncle in Chateaugay, N. Y., a check which later caused the trouble.

The check was certified and was made out for \$143. Miss Bull kept this check a few days, endorsed it in blank and put it in an envelope. The same day Miss Bull received a call from Mrs. Hattie St. Amour, sister of the present husband of Louise Townsend, accompanied by the respondent and handed her the envelope with the check in it, stamped and addressed to her father, V. C. Bull, at Stowe.

The testimony showed that Hattie St. Amour took the letter containing the check to mail it and passed it on to be mailed by the respondent, who was then Louise Townsend. When the letter reached its destination the check was not there. The letter looked as if it had been tampered with.

The evidence further was that two days after this had occurred, on the twenty-first of February, 1913, a young woman appeared at the New Sherwood, registered by the name of Avis Clemens at

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of J. C. Watson

Sprains, Bruises Stiff Muscles

are quickly relieved by Sloan's Liniment. Lay it on—no rubbing. Try it.

Ankle Sprain and Dislocated Hip. "I sprained my ankle and dislocated my hip by falling out of a third story window. Went on crutches for four months. Then I started to use your Liniment, according to directions. I must say it is helping me wonderfully. We will never be without Sloan's Liniment again."—Chas. Johnson, Lacon Station, N. Y.

SLOAN'S LINIMENT

Kills Pain

Splendid for Sprains. "I fell and sprained my arm a week ago. I was in terrible pain. I could not use my hand or arm until I applied your Liniment. I had never heard of it before, but I got a bottle of Sloan's Liniment and cured my hand."—H. B. Springer, Elizabeth, N. J.

Fine for Stiffness. "Sloan's Liniment has done more good than anything I have ever tried. I was made lame by a fall and was badly hurt. I had to stop work right in the middle of the year. I thought that I would never be able to work again, but I got a bottle of Sloan's Liniment and cured my hand."—H. B. Springer, Elizabeth, N. J.

At all Dealers. 25c, 50c, and \$1.00

Send for Sloan's Liniment. It is the best remedy for all sprains, bruises, stiff muscles, rheumatism, neuralgia, headache, toothache, and all other pains.

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SOLUTION OF THE FLY PROBLEM

Successful Experiments That Should Be of Interest to Health Officers and Sanitationists.

A trap to destroy the maggots of the typhoid or housefly before they develop into winged insects is a possible solution of the fly problem and one that should interest health officers, sanitationists and others who might make use of it on manure heaps where this common pest breeds. The department of agriculture's scientists in their preliminary experiments with such a trap have succeeded in destroying from 70 to 90 per cent. of the maggots in a pile of manure. This method of attack differs from those which have been generally used. Fly poisons have been made to tempt the appetite of the adult fly, or fly-tight receptacles have been used to keep the adult female from laying her eggs in manure. The new method is based on the knowledge of certain habits of the undeveloped fly maggot.

The maggots of the typhoid fly, it has been discovered, have a habit of migrating from their breeding places into drier portions of the manure heap. This seems a distinct move on their part to permit the adult fly to issue from the refuse in the easiest and quickest manner. The efficiency of the new trap is based on the regularity of this deep-seated habit.

DESCRIPTION OF A MAGGOT TRAP.

A large galvanized iron pan, measuring five by three feet, with sides four inches high, was made. In this stood a container on legs eight inches high. The container measured four by two by two feet. The sides and bottom were of heavy wire, one-quarter inch mesh, supported by a light wooden framework. Twelve cubic feet of manure well infested with eggs and larvae were placed in the container and sprinkled with water. Water was also poured into the pan below to the depth of about one inch. Surrounding and covering both pan and container was a fly-tight inclosure made of a large cage, six by six by six feet. This prevented further infestation of the manure, and an arrangement of trap at the top of the cage made it possible to capture and keep a record of any flies that might emerge. At the time for the emergence of flies the sides of the cage were driven with black cloth in order to drive the flies into the traps at the top. Each day the maggots were collected from the pan and counted, and each day the manure in the container was sprinkled thoroughly with water and the pan was washed out and again partly filled with water to drown the larvae which fell into it.

The experiments of the department's entomologists showed that from 78 to 96 per cent. of all the maggots in the manure pile were destroyed. The experiment was repeated with comparative dry manure about 70 per cent. were destroyed.

These experiments, as yet, have been tried only on a comparatively small scale. The question immediately arises whether the trap which appears so successful on a small scale can be adapted to the handling of manure on a large scale.

Every consideration points to the probability that it can and that it will afford "an additional weapon of great value." However, the final verdict as to the value of the maggot trap must wait upon the solution of certain practical problems. To point out some of these here is to suggest lines for further investigation.

(1). In the first place, there must be determined what form, size, and construction of trap will give the best results. The answer to this will depend largely on the particular conditions obtaining at any given stable, such as the amount of manure produced, the method of disposal, drainage, etc. It will also depend on the answer to the following problems:

(2). How deeply may manure be heaped in a trap without interfering with the migration? It will probably be found that the depth will make little difference, provided that the manure is kept moist, and provided that the water level is afforded at the sides as well as at the bottom.

(3). How long must manure be kept in a maggot trap before it is entirely free from larvae? This is a very important question from a practical standpoint, and one which will suggest a solution to the answer in the literature on the life history and habits. The housefly breeds preferably in horse manure, but it has never been determined just how long a given lot of manure contains to be an attractive place for egg laying, nor how long a period fly larvae will continue to appear in it. It is obvious that the maggot trap would not be practical if the infestation of the manure were daily renewed for a long time. Under ordinary conditions the drying of the surface of a heap of manure probably limits the period of egg laying to the first day or two of exposure. But in a maggot trap the manure must be kept wet in order to insure the greatest amount of migration. Would not such a moist surface be daily re-infested and maggots continue to appear in the manure as long as any fermentation were in progress? As a matter of fact, the period of infestation appears to be rather short, and even under the most favorable conditions maggots will rarely be found in manure if it has been exposed 30 or 42 days' exposure. In support of this claim some experimental data may be given here.

(4). The disposal of the maggots is another practical consideration. If the larvae were allowed to drop to the ground they would burrow into it to pupate there and nothing would be gained. It would be necessary to have some sort of vessel, e. g., a concrete basin, beneath the trap. This should have vertical sides and contain an inch or more of a weak disinfectant or of water covered with a film of kerosene oil. If such a basin were connected with a sewer or cesspool the maggots could be disposed of in this manner each week without the necessity of handling them in any way and without any offensive decomposition.

That the maggot trap possesses certain advantages is obvious and ought to lead to many attempts to develop it along practical lines. Cheapness is one of its strongest points. Practically the only cost would be the initial one of the construction of the trap and of a basin or receptacle for catching and disposing of the maggots. Very little additional time or labor would be required in operating it. The sprinkling of the manure would be a very simple part of the daily routine of removing the manure from the stable. Proper arrangements for the disposal of the maggots would require only a few minutes' attention at long intervals.

Greater details of the experiments with the maggot trap are given in the United States department's agriculture's new bulletin entitled "The Maggot Trap: Method of Housefly Larvae as Indicating a Payable Remedial Measure. An Account of Progress." Many scientists now prefer to call the housefly the "typhoid fly" or the "manure fly" because of the real danger that lurks in this widely distributed pest. This fly is one of the most active agents in spreading typhoid fever, a widespread Asiatic cholera and other diseases of the intestines. It has even been known to be a minor factor in spreading tuberculosis. Its chief breeding place is the manure heap from which it may fly directly

A SKIN OF BEAUTY IS A JOY FOREVER

Dr. T. FELIX GOURAUD'S Oriental Cream OR MAGICAL BEAUTIFIER



as the most harmful of all the skin preparations.

At Druggists and Dealers everywhere.

Ford, T. Hopkins & Son, Props., 37 Great Jones St., N.Y.C.

DESERTED HIS FAMILY.

Louis Huhn Rounded Up after Year's Absence.

A non-support case heard before Justice J. P. Ladd Saturday evening seemed to present some new features and called for rather more than a term of probation. The respondent was a Shelburne man, Louis Huhn, who has been a stranger to his family for about a year and who has been in Burlington lately, having more or less of a good time, according to all reports. He was arrested by Deputy Sheriff Todd.

Huhn left his wife and five children in Shelburne about a year ago and went to Massachusetts to look for work. Since that time he has been drawing a good salary. It is said, but he has never been inclined to communicate with his family. But the authorities have been keeping a look-out for Huhn. He showed up at Burlington about a week ago with quite a sum in his pocket which he did not seem to spend on any of those at home. When the authorities told him his family were in the poorhouse at Shelburne he showed surprise and ignorance, but didn't seem to feel sorry. He made no excuse for not contributing to their support and appeared to be indifferent to their fate.

Justice Ladd sentenced Huhn to serve not more than six nor less than six months at the house of correction and to pay a fine of \$25 and costs of \$50, which will give him 90 days more when he completes the first term. The oldest of Huhn's five children is twelve and the youngest is two.

Plain Truth That's Worth Money.

Using Foley's Honey and Tar for a cough or cold may save you both sickness and money. F. E. Monahan, Menomonee, Wis., says: "Of an experience of all kinds of weather and I find Foley's Honey and Tar Compound always does me up in a bad cough. I recommend it gladly." Refuse substitutes. J. W. O'Sullivan. (adv.)

WHO NAMED PRISCO?

The first to give the name of San Francisco to the future Pacific coast metropolis were Francisco Pizarro and Pedro Cambion, two friars, who in 1776 left Monterey with seven civilians and 17 dragoons, with their families, and established the Spanish mission of San Francisco. In 1825 William A. Richardson, an Englishman, erected the first tent on the site of the present city, three miles from the mission, on what is now Dupont street, and began dealing in hides and tallow. The next year Jacob P. Loomis arrived at the mission and erected the first private dwelling. In 1829 Jean Yost surveyed the town and laid out streets and lots, says an exchange. In 1841 two Americans built a saw-mill, and in 1842 Captain Montgomery of the war ship Porpoise raised the American flag on what became Portsmouth square and a little later a ship arrived from New York with 20 Mormon immigrants. This little community was known as Yerba Buena of years ago, when the alcalde officially changed the name to San Francisco.

Classified advertising shortens, cheapens and simplifies any real estate "selling-task."

OXIDAZE

OXIDAZE TABLETS the latest, safest, best remedy for BRONCHIAL ASTHMA THEY HAVE NO EQUAL FOR COUGHS AND COLDS Satisfaction or money refunded

FOR SALE BY J. W. O'SULLIVAN, BURLINGTON, VT.

MAPLE SUGAR LABELS

Of course you try to make fine maple sugar and doubtless succeed—but what do you gain by the effort unless your product carries your name and address? How is a stranger to know where to go for MORE? Use Free Press Sugar Labels—printed on white or colored paper, gummed or plain—and you'll get repeat orders.

Free Press Printing Co. Burlington, Vt.

MEDICAL COLLEGE NEEDS AID

Present Crisis Calls for Assistance of Loyal Vermonters.

Carnegie Estimate of Value of Institution Is Not Fair, Says Dean H. C. Tinkham, Addressing Merchants' Association.

That the Carnegie estimate of the value of the college of medicine at the University of Vermont is not a fair estimate of its value to the State and community, and that if this institution is to survive the present crisis and live up to the increased requirements of the American Medical Association something must be done to aid it, was the burden of the talk of Dean H. C. Tinkham at the Merchants' Association luncheon Thursday.

Dean Tinkham's talk, besides being a clear and dispassionate statement of the present situation and the causes leading up to it, was an appeal to the people of Burlington to give what they could to aid the institution. Many graduates and students of the medical college, besides a number of academic students from the university, were present. The university quartette rendered a number of selections in very effective manner. Daniel R. Grandy made an announcement about the ball team. W. N. Phelps of South Hero rendered a song on "Lake Champlain of his own composing, and the dinner was on the whole a most spirited occasion.

In introducing the speaker Max L. Powell made happy allusion to the comment, some of it rather galling, which followed the visits of de Toqueville and Dickens to America in the first half of the last century and of the good which they did us. It was his opinion that the Carnegie report was not perfect. He was sure it contained some mistakes. But he felt that it was honest and that the discussion aroused would do us good.

Dr. Tinkham, by way of introduction, sketched briefly the history of medical education in this country, showing how the demoralized condition of the early schools made efforts at standardization of the training of doctors absolutely necessary. This work of standardization was taken up by the American Medical Association, which, without any authority other than its own high standing and the necessity of the case, began rating the medical schools of this country on an A, B and C basis. This rating was the result of certain qualifications or requirements which they drew up. About this time came into existence the Association of American Medical Colleges. The two have worked along parallel lines in this work of discrimination. They interested the Carnegie Foundation in the work and a survey followed. In this survey, which occurred in 1909, the mere matter of rating was varied for the introduction of an economic basis of discrimination. The investigators, rather arbitrarily decided that there was need of only two medical schools in New England, and set themselves to drive out the others. Having taken this stand in an earlier report, they were not, Dr. Tinkham believed, exactly the right people to take up in an open-minded way the work of passing upon the value of Vermont's medical college to the State.

Dr. Tinkham then launched into an account of the things which the medical college needs if it is to continue to be rated in class A by the American Medical Association. It must have hospital facilities of about a hundred beds above what it will be possible for the Mary Fletcher and Fanny Allen hospitals to provide. To provide these extra beds, we must get from the State or secure equipment might take \$30,000. The present appropriation from the State will have to be increased to forty or fifty thousand dollars.

Dr. Tinkham then outlined the value to the State of the institution, making out the strong case. He said it sent into our hill towns physicians whom we would have difficulty in luring up there from Harvard and Yale. Of the 74 physicians in Vermont to-day he said there were 17 from Columbia, a fewer number from Harvard, three from Yale, and one from Johns Hopkins. He showed how the medical college was instrumental in getting for the poor of this State between \$100,000 and a hundred thousand dollars in free hospital service.

He then took up what it meant to Burlington, and urged the citizens present to use their influence in having Burlington do its part for the medical college by making its poorer cases clinical cases and by establishing a small detention hospital for contagious cases.

STATE HEALTH OFFICERS.

Four Schools to Be Held This Year in as Many Places.

Instead of holding the annual health officers' school in this city, as has been the practice in past years, four sectional schools will be held this year. The meetings will be in the latter part of May and the first part of June. They will be held in St. Albans, St. Johnsbury, Rutland and Bellows Falls. They will consist in each instance of an afternoon, an evening and a morning session. The afternoon sessions will be given up to conferences of the health officers on subjects chosen with a view to local problems. The evening sessions will take the form of a lecture in popular form by some eminent authority on a topic relating to public health. The following morning the health officers' conference will be continued. In each conference there will be a lawyer on the program to tell of the legal points involved in the health officers' work. The districts are: Centerville in St. Johnsbury; Caledonia, Essex, Lamoille and Orleans counties; centering in St. Albans, Grand Isle, Franklin, Washington and Chittenden counties; centering in Rutland, Addison, Rutland and Bennington counties; and in Bellows Falls, Windham, Windsor and Orange.

ALL REAPPOINTED.

License Commissioners Will Hold Their Jobs Another Year.

Assistant Judges Morrill and Hall made their appointments of license commissioners Thursday for the three places in Chittenden county voting for license at the election of March 3. All are reappointments, and are as follows: Burlington—A. Barber, J. M. Clarke and J. Middlebrook. Colchester—Jerry Stone, E. B. Whitney and A. S. C. Hill. Shelburne—C. L. Page, T. B. Webster and George Palmer.

If you have an unused room in your house, "be thrifty"—rent it, and make it add its mite to your income.

18 Acres of Potatoes Average 444.45 Bushels per Acre

THIS bountiful yield was obtained by Hon. Waldo Pettigill of Maine in 1912 on a piece of run out land, through the use of **Bradley's Fertilizer**

Last year (1913) he seeded the land to oats and, without any additional fertilizer, harvested 821 bushels; 45.7 bushels per acre.

444 bushels of potatoes, and 45 bushels of oats are enough to make a farmer enthusiastic, for they mean a real reward for his labors.

Such reports come to us from Bradley Fertilizer users—because they know that we have solved the problem of scientifically feeding the crop—and feel that the report of their success will be gratifying to us.

It costs no more to plant, cultivate and harvest a full crop than half a crop, while the difference in profits cannot be compared.

By selecting a fertilizer high in available plant food, practically any land can be made to produce profitably, provided the available elements contained in the fertilizer have been proportioned in accordance with the demands the crop will make upon it.

These you are sure of getting when you buy Bradley's Fertilizers.

In dairying, proteins—not fats—are needed to produce milk in fertilization, Bradley's Fertilizers are the albuminoids of the soil.

See our agent or write for booklet and prices.

The American Agricultural Chemical Co.,
Bradley Fertilizer Works
92 State Street, Boston, Mass.

FLATIRON STARTED FIRE.

Route Was by Way of a Pair of Trousers.

Another serious fire occurred Friday afternoon that threatened the destruction of a dwelling on Elmwood avenue, but the blaze was checked after